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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House and Ebbitt If there is one thing more than another that the Democratic gang fights shy of in the local campaign it is figures.

No manipulation can bring the figures WHAT the local Democracy loathes just now are municipal records. Their own records are full of holes, while the Republican register is backed up by fig-

ures that cannot be knocked out. THE citizens of the Eighteenth ward should remember that they are the ones who are disgraced by the presence of Sim Coy in the City Council. If they wish the stigma removed they must vote for Shufelton

THE evening Democratic organ i grieved because the public refuses to accept it as a great moral lever. The public is no fool, and quickly recognizes the difference between petty personal malice and a genuine reform senti-

In the last councilmanic election the workingmen of the Eighteenth ward cast 67 votes for the Labor candidate. It was of these workingmen and their fellow Knights of Labor that Coy said they were "the same old crowd that I have been buying for years." Those 67 votes, and a good many more votes of workingmen, should be cast this year for

Two years ago, when the Knights of Labor held a meeting in the Eighteenth ward, Sim Coy looked them over and remarked, "That same old crowd that I have been buying for years." That was his way of insulting the workingmen. When it was proposed to put a certain workingman on the Democratic ticket, Coy said, "It's boodle that talks in politics, and he hasn't got no money."

An exchange remarks that the dis grace to the city of having Sim Coy in the Council consists in the fact that a majority of the voters in his ward desires him to be there. It remains to be seen whether the majority desires to be longer represented by an ex-convict. If this proves to be the case, then his election may be regarded as a survival of the fittest in the Eighteenth ward.

THE News indorses itself by saying that "it has never ceased to denounce Covism, and when the same methods appear under Republican auspices it is their outspoken enemy just the same." under Republican auspices, and are not | that of the present chief. And the likely to as long as the better elements of that party continue to assert themselves. The insinuation that they ever have is false. Coy has been convicted of an outrageous crime against the ballot. While under indictment and when Lis guilt was notorious, he was nominated and elected to the Council by the Democrats of the Eighteenth ward, those in other wards not protesting or objecting. After his conviction all his party associates in the Council voted ainst his expulsion. Since his return he has been again nominated for the Council. These are the methods of Coyism as they exist and are practiced in the Democratic party. We should like to know when and where they have "appeared under Republican auspices."

THE National Grange, at its last annual meeting, adopted a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Agriculture to accertain "if trade relations with European countries could not be established for the disposal of American surplus agricultural products." In his reof advertising more reciprocal trade, no change of fiscal policy can force on Europe another peck of wheat per capite, search another quart, for many years to the, unless unexpected disaster shall befall her crops." That is the best of common sense and political economy. Europe always takes just as much, or rather just as little, of our surplus agricultural products as she needs, and no more. She does not buy a bushel to please us, nor for the sake of buying, but because her people need the food. She takes just what is necessary to meet the shortage of her own crops and the necessities of her people and that is all. No reduction of the tariff nor absolute free trade could make her take more.

St. Louis is now issuing large and expensive world's fair circulars and maps. The circulars explain, at length, what are considered in Missouri the vast advantages of St. Louis over other cities as a place for holding the fair, and the maps are embelished with circles showing that as a center of population neither New York nor Chicago can compare with the Missouri town, one side of New York's circle extending far into the Atlantic, while a rive around Chicago

reaches well toward the North pole. When it comes to talking about the center of population, Indianapolis has something to say. New York, Chicago and St. Louis may advance their respective claims for the privilege of holding the fair, but if the matter is to be settled by population then to Indianapolis belongs the plum. The last census fixed the center of population a little this side of Cincinnati, and more recent computations locate it within the borders of this State. The census of 1890 will doubtless fix it very close to Indianapolis. St. Louis may "claim," but Indianapolis has the mathematical lead.

WHAT DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS MEANS.

The success of the Democracy in the

coming election would be the success of the very elements which the decent portion of the community has been fighting for the last three or four years. It would be a triumph of Coyism, with all which that implies. Among other things, it would imply a wide-open policy on the saloon question, including a repeal of the \$250 tax, and the adoption of a policy that would practically nullify existing laws and regulations regarding the saloons. This is a necessity of the Democratic position, and as sure to follow Democratic success as night follows the day. The party as now organized draws a large part of its numerical strength and campaign funds from the breweries, the saloons and their various dependencies. These interests are organized to procure the repeal of the saloon tax and the practical nullification of the State law regulating the liquor traffic. The repeal of these laws is not so much a matter of principle with them as it is of dollars and cents. The tax, amounting to \$75,000 a year, is but a small part of the amount actually in- underlings in the employ of the Demovolved. Beyond this there is the ques tion of extending the sale and consumption of liquor by planting and establishing new saloons in all parts of the city, and by breaking down the 11 o'clock and Sunday-closing law. The removal of existing restrictions will give a great impetus to the business and add largely to the profits of those engaged in it, or who are directly or indirectly dependent on it. All these classes and their personal friends and adherents are working together to a common end, and expect to accomplish it by and through the Democratic party. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that the success of the Democracy will be the success of these elements. The party could not avoid doing their bidding if it wanted to, and there is no reason to believe it wants to. Honest voters who have the welfare of the city at heart should not mistake the character of the issues involved. The success of the Democracy would mean precisely what we have in-

THE ATTACK ON THE FIRE CHIEF.

Driven from every other position, the two organs of Democratic reform have rallied on the ex-chief of the fire department. Mr. Webster is their last ditch and they seem disposed to fight the cam paign out on that line. It is a weak line. When a public official or ex-official becomes imbued with the idea that his place cannot be filled his usefulness is gone. No man is so great or capable in office but that the world will continue to revolve and public affairs to move on in their accustomed course when he quits office or dies. Mr. Webster was a good chief of the fire department, but no better than his successor. Any man in that position would receive some criticism. and if Mr. Webster or his present champions think he did not they are greatly mistaken. The Journal deprecated his removal at the time it was made, but there may have been good business reasons for it not known to the public, and up to the present time there is no reason to think the Council erred in the selection of his successor. While Mr. Webster's administration of the office was Journal will take leave to add that if Mr. Webster is inspiring or encouraging the attacks on his successor, and the attempt to elevate his personal grievances into an issue of public importance, it would go to justify a belief that he had reached an estimate of his own importance rather dangerous to his public usefulness. His intimation, made in the Sentinel yesterday, that some of the funds of the department were misappropriated or embezzled by a member of the Council was stupid as well as malicious, and unworthy of his previous reputation.

As to the charges brought against the present chief and the management of the department, they are utterly untrue. Instead of increasing the expenses of the department he has reduced them: Instead of running it as a political machine the fact is that only two men have been removed since the present chief came in, and both of these for good cause, while nearly half of the present force are Democrats. The morale and efficiency of the department are fully equal if not superior to that of Mr. Webster's administration. We do not think the organs of the Coy Democracy will succeed in making a great issue out of his sore toe.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM WILL STAY.

Mr. Roosevelt thinks that the civilservice law will not be repealed, because, if nothing else stood in the way, the President's veto would prevent it. "The President," says Mr. Roosevelt. "would certainly veto any act repealing the law, and by no possibility could the opposition get strength to pass it over his veto," The Journal is of the same opinion as Mr. Roosevelt in this matter. It feels well assured that the civil-service law will not be repealed during the administration of President Harrison unless the repealing act is passed over his veto. President Harrison is not the man to stultify himself, violate his own pledges and those of his party, and betray an important principle by lending himself to the repeal of a measure so clearly in the interest of political and administrative reform as the civil-service law. When the Republican party wants that law wiped off the statute books and replaced by the spoils system, pure and simple, it will have to

elect a President on that platform, and

it will not be President Harrison, either. In short, the Journal is of the opinion that the President firmly and conscientiously believes that the body of the civil service should be removed from the operation of the spoils system, and while he may not be a stickler for the very letter of the present law he will never surrender any part of the principle it embodies, nor agree to the repeal of the present law, unless for the purpose of replacing it with another equally as good or better. The form and details of the law are not material, and may be changed. The principle is vital, and must not be sacrificed. It will be a long time before any party will go before the country on a platform advocating the repeal of the law, and still longer before any party will succeed on such a platform. Civil-service reform has come to stay, either in its present form or a bet-

THE evening organ of the Democracy produces figures to prove that Sim Coy is spending money lavishly in making street repairs in his ward, and, after demonstrating to everybody's entire satisfaction that the work already done or provided for will cost upwards of \$300, asks, wonderingly, "Who is backing him, and furnishing the money?" Who, to be sure? Who furnished the money to defend the little boss in his trials in the federal courts? Who gave Coy a public testimonial netting him over a thousand dellars after his conviction? Sim Coy has never seen the time since as entrance into politics when he needed money that the Democratic party of Indianapolis has not contributed it freely. notoriously a fact Democratic officeholders of high and low degree, from federal appointees to the cratic county officers, contributed money to defend Coy and the other tally-sheet scoundrels, and it is probably true that his revenues are now derived practically from the same sources. The Democracy of Indianapolis is as much interested in Sim Coy's election next month as it was when he was a candidate before and under indictment, and is evidently seeing to it that he is supplied with all the money he needs or wants to make his fight. That Mr. Coy is spending somebody's money in large sums is apparent even to the eye of the oblivious afternoon editor, and that it is money furnished by his party friends is equally apparent to everybody else.

THE reasonable inference is to be drawn from the suspension of the New York Graphic that there is no demand for a daily pictorial paper. The Graphic was established to first create the want that it was expected to fill, but, though its struggle has been prolonged and energetic, it has never attained the measure of success indicated by a large and paying subscription list. So far as its pictorial features are concerned it has been well conducted, and at times its editorial management has been able and judicious. The frequent changes in the control of the latter department may have had something to do with the failure, but, on the whole, it may be ascribed to a preference on the part of the public for more literature and less illustration in its newspapers. Even the "regular" dailies which adopted illustrative features two or three years ago have learned this fact, and have reduced their wood-cut departments to much smaller limits than at first. The publication of the Graphic was a costly experiment, and one that will probably not be repeated until public taste has changed.

THE only effort at reform was in the Democratic party. There the endeavor of the gang to force Coy into city politics as a leader again met with resistance and de-

This sort of humor requires explanatory notes. The "gang" referred to is the Republican party. Republicans were trying to force Coy into city politics by nominating him for the Council, and Democrats were trying to prevent it. See? Well, the efforts of the Republicans met with resistance and defeat by the Democrats turning in and nominating Coy themselves. That's the way the Republicans failed to force him into city politics as a leader. The Democratic effort at reform consisted in nominating Cov, thereby thwarting the gang None so blind as those who won't see.

Some people wonder why the organ of Democratic reform do not attack Cov. The reason is obvious; they dare not Cov is master of the situation just as he was of the Democratic convention. He purchased immunity from attack and criticism by permitting the nomination of Judge Sullivan. Does anybody suppose that Coy could not have prevented the Eighteenth ward and half a dozen others from instructing for Sullivan if he had wanted to? Those instructions were part of the agreement and understanding by which Coy was to be free from attack by the organs of Democratic

THE Sentinel's Washington correspond ent shows deep grief that the colored mar is not more numerously recognized, and holds up Mr. Aquilla Jones, who loved his colored brother so dearly that he, according to the correspondent's statement. "anpointed three colored clerks, two colored letter-carriers and several porters and laborers." The facts are that Mr. Jones. during his four years as postmaster and custodian, appointed not a single colored man as clerk, porter, laborer or janitor. In 1885 he appointed one colored letter-carrier. but soon afterward removed him. On the eve of election, last year, he appointed another as carrier, who was the only colored man about the federal building at the close of the last administration, this colored man's friend having lost no time in firing those he found there. The present postmaster has not yet served six months, but has already appointed six colored men, and they are not all janitors, either.

It is announced that the failure of Belford. Clark & Co.'s publishing house will not cause the discontinuance of Belford's Magazine. During the last campaign this magazine was issued as a Democratic doenment, but as Calvin S. Brice still owes the publishers, according to their recent statement, it can hardly be that they are trying to hang on until 1892 in order to retrieve their fortunes. By the ingenious expedient of changing editors each month this periodical now poses as "independent," but, like successive terms in Congress, during which

most so-called independent publications, the cloven free-trade hoof is distinctly visible. The failure of so reputable a business firm as the Balfords is to be regretted, but, with no bester judgment than to engage in such risky literary ventures, misfortune

was inevitable. An institution for which there is a d mand in Indianavolis is a ladies' restaurant Visitors from suburban towns, in the city for the day, shoppers from the suburbs and business women alike lament the lack of a restaurant especially adapted to their wants! An establishment of this kind, conveniently located and well kept, ought to command a liberal patronage. If in addition to the usual accommodations a comfortable parlor were attached, where, for a small fee, ladies could find a resting place for an hour, or have their bundles cared for, the popularity of the place would be increased and a "long-felt want" be filled.

THE lone highwayman is holding up his reputation in the North and West for deeds of daring, while the express robber in the South is having his own way, with no one to stay his career. Two trains were stopped early yesterday morning by desperadoesone in Mississippi and the other in Texas. In the former case the express messenger was robbed of \$2,700, and the mail agent of all his registered letters. Seventy thousand dollars of government funds, evidently the object of the thieves, was overlooked in their hurry. The Texas robbers secured three bags of silver and two \$5,000 packages of currency.

SHORTLY after the election last Novem ber an announcement came from New York that the campaign supply houses were loaded down with "bandannas," those inglorious insignia of Democratic faith and defeat. What became of them remained a mystery until yesterday, when it transpired that Mississippi train-robbers were using them for masks to conceal their faces. If they are being used for the same purpose in the other cases of deviltry occurring in that section, the mills will soon be compelled to manufacture a fresh supply.

THAT is an interesting contest between San Francisco and St. Louis as to which shall attain the larger measure of fame as a metropolitan prize-fighting center. The energetic city on the slope has displayed more enterprise and secured the larger number of fights, but the advantage given St. Louis by the killing of one of the contestants is hard to overcome. San Franeisco frequently fights "to a finish," but has not yet attained the distinction of fighting "to a death."

A DISPATCH from New Mexico says a large cave, sparkling with gold, silver and sapphires, has been discovered in a min at San Pedro. It is barely possible that a stranded spectacular show has set up a portion of its scenery in the mine, hoping to receive that recognition under ground which it failed to secure on the surface. Caves sparkling with sapphires are rarely, if ever, seen off the stage.

THE tale that comes from Jasper, Ind., is likely to prove more or less discouraging to the gas-hunting industry. After the drill had reached a depth of nearly 1,000 feet the casing suddenly took a downward tumble out of sight and smoke puffed up from the hole. It was not supposed that the Inferno approached so near the earth's surface in the Hoosier State. The only plausible explanation lies in the fact that Jasper is not very far from Kentucky.

PROFESSOR PHELPS, of Andover, will be grieved when he hears that an evangelical minister of Chicago denies the existence of a personal devil. The teacher of good oldfashioned theology at Andover not only believes that the devil exists, but that he has horns, hoofs and a forked tail, and spends his spare time in keeping the fire hot in hades. When the spiritual pastors and masters disagree in this way what is the laity to do?

THE Chicago divorce has heretofore been considered a pretty hard thing to beat, but the Chicagoan who sold his wife and baby for \$15 will be hailed by his fellow-townsmen as the inventor of an improvement. It is almost as expeditious, considerably less expensive, and affords tangible proof that marriage is not a failure.

BOULANGER's inordinate vanity is clearv shown in his interview in which he says the Republican majority in the French Chamber of Deputies will prove so unmanageable that the people will call him back to power. Boulanger's egotism and braggadocio are unequaled

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

S. M. STOCKSLAGER, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, is on his way to the mining regions of Wyoming and Ore-

TWENTY-FIVE artists engaged upon the Harper periodicals have received awards, in medals and honorary mention, at the Paris Exposition.

JOHANNES WOLFF recently played eleven pieces on his violin for Queen Victoria, and he gave him a diamond pin and wrote him

EX-SHERIFF McMASTERS, of Deer Lodge M. T., drives a twenty-thousand-dollar horse, but isn't rich in other respects. He enjoys fast driving, and says he is willing to make some sacrifices in order to have it. It is not generally known that Queen Victoria is a prebendary of St. David's Cathedral. One of the duties of a prebendary is to officiate in the church at stated times: but, for obvious reasons, the Queen has not

performed this duty. ALEXANDER DUMAS is hopelessly orderly, and is often to be seen in his shirt sleeves. feather-duster in hand, employed in dusting his study or changing the place of a piece of furniture. This is his hobby, and it is generally on Sunday that he indulges it. BISHOP FOWLER thinks that Prince Li. the Viceroy of China, is "one of the greatest statesmen the world has ever produced.' General Grant used to say that the two men who had impressed him most during his travels around the world were Prince

Kung, formerly Regent of the Celestial empire, and Prince Bismarck. THE largest county in the United States is Custer county, Montana, which contains 36,000 square miles, being larger in extent than the States of Vermont, Massachusetts Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island One-tenth of our present population could find a means of livelihood in this one coun-ty, and then it would not be so populous as

A WRITER on the Chicago Globe, who had moved into a new boarding-house, says: "About 1 o'clock this morning I was awakened by vigorous shouts of 'He's a liar! Ah and he is a perjurer, a perjurer! He is a milignant pustule! He is a wart of humanity!" The writer adds that he discovered the sounds to be a rehearsal by "the big lawyer for the defense in the Cronin case.

Spurgeon, the emment Baptist preacher. never makes any preparation for a sermon. It is his habit to choose some text on Saturday evening to be used on the morrow. Thirty minutes, and no longer, he devotes to looking up references. On these references he jots down a few notes, and with nothing else at hand he steps into his pulpit on Sunday morning, without manuscript or thought of his text other than that given it during the half-hour's study

of the previous evening. RUSSELL SAGE is something more than a mere business machine. He served three

he originated the idea of buying Mount Vernon and keeping it as a national do-main. He advocated the appointment of a committee of ladies, which eventually grew into the Mount Vernon Association, by whom the home of Washington was finall purchased and fitted up as it is to-day. Mr Sage is tall, thin and straight as a Mo-

ARCHDUCHESS STEPHANIE, the widow of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, is living in strict retirement at Ischl. Her suite consists of a lady in waiting, a lady's maid a courier and two footmen. Her carriage are simple and without crests, and drawn by two horses. The only ornament which the young widow wears is a locket on a thin gold chain holding the portrait of her little daughter, to whom she writes regu-larly every day and who is said to bear a striking resemblance to Crown Prince Ru-

Two of the Australian chief-justices are ex-newspaper men. Hon. George Higgin botham, now Chief-justice of the colony, was a reporter on a London daily paper. Sir Charles Lilley, the Queensland Chief-justice, was editor of the Brisbane Courier, he leading journal of that colony. He has recently been credited with the epigrammatic remark that "a newspaper can say anything it likes without getting inside the law—if it only knows how." There is more than the average amount of virtue in

It is stated in Vanity Fair that the late Prince Consort left upward of £300,000 to found an "Albert Family Fund," to make suitable provision for his descendants who may hereafter require it, other than the heir apparent and such members of the royal family as may marry into foreign reigning houses. The Queen has added to this fund so largely that it is now said to have considerably more than doubled, and it still increases yearly. It is not, how-ever, intended that it should be available during the present reign.

COL. WILLIAM M. FULLER, of Perryopolis Pa., bears a striking resemblance to ex-President Cleveland. He has often been followed by crowds who thought they were gazing at the Nation's executive. In Baltimore, three years ago, Colonel Fuller was serenaded by a brass band, which played "Hail to the Chief," while the Pennsylvanian lay in his bed at midnight. At another time a play was stopped in a Washington theater to give the audience a chance to applaud Cleveland's double as he walked modestly to a seat in the orchestra. Col.

MRS. EMILY KEMPIN, who proposes to open a law school for women in New York this fall, is a graduate of the law school of the University of Zurich, Switzerland, and was nominated by the faculty of that university to the chair of Roman law. The government, however, refused her permission to teach or practice, and she came to America to study our system of laws. Dr. Kempin plans to establish classes both for those who wish to study law as a profession, and for those who wish some knowledge for business purposes merely, or or the management of their property or af-

ALTHOUGH Jews have climbed into the peerage of other countries besides England, and have long played almost as proud a part in politics as in finance, no Semitic lood has as yet made its way into the charmed veins of royalty, but at last there is to be a Jewish princess on a European throne. The new Prince of Monaco was, only a few days before his father's death, betrothed to the Dowager Duchess Richelien, who is a beautiful widow of thirty-one. She is the daughter of an orthodox Jew, Michel Heine, who is nephew of the poet, Heinrich Heine, and who amassed a great fortune in Louisiana.

THE hero of the Paris exposition is a civil engineer, Charles Adolphe Alphand, a white-haired gentleman of seventy-two years, whose physiognomy scarcely suggests that of the late William M. Tweed sufficiently to say that he looks like him. But the face and head of both men typify broad mental grasp, tenacity and courage, M. Alphand is closing a career as noble as Tweed's was mistaken. He is the man who beautified Paris under Napoleon III, who cleared away its ruins after the siege, and made the city what it is to-day, apart from Haussman's work, and who has now taken the bare places of the great show and the mere dreams of its planners and wrought them all into the wonderful show by which the world has been fascinated. He is the director of public works of Paris.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THERE is no ground for the contention that a larger silver coinage is required to take the place of bank notes in process of retirement. The present coinage is more than sufficient for that purpose.—Chicago

EVIDENCES are plentiful that the decline and fall of the Prohibitionists has already begun. Fisk, in 1888, obtained 250,000 votes but it is reasonably certain that the cand date who heads the ticket in 1892 will have to be content with a much smaller support

than this.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. No commission of one crime warrants the commission of another, and of all crimes dangerous to the welfare of society those committed under pretense of executing justice are most dangerous. The measure of punishment due to the mob should be meted out fully and swiftly.—Chicago Inter

LET the leading men of the colored race see to it that the professional negro agitator is robbed of his power for evil. Let the Southern people, irrespective of color, attempt together what neither race cas do alone, and we shall indeed have a "new South-a South of industry, prosperity and

peace."-Boston Advertiser. ALL scales of wages must, under free trade, come down proportionately. Cheap goods would mean correspondingly low earnings for everybody. If the time comes when the chief interest of this country lies in the direction of exportation of merchandise, it must accept the English system of free trade and low wages.-Chicago

For the second time a United States udge has declared the Minnesota cattleaspection law to be unconstitutional. The pathway of the politicians who seek to establish out West a chronic condition of dear meat will soon be covered with the dry bones and disjecta membra of their abortive and discredited legislative restrictions.—Philadelphia Record.

THE work of building war-cruisers has brought to light a fact which should have been long ago recognized in regard to American workmen. It has shown that our artificers of all kinds turn out better work under the same or similar specifications than any other workmen in the world. With equal chances and an open market. the United States would become easily the work-shop of all the continents .- Washing-

Our statutes hold penally responsible every man who prescribes medicine without the authority of a diploma from a recognized medical college; but the people who essay to treat dangerous maladies by incantations and witchcraft are held to be exempt. The distinction is an absurd one. and all excuse for it ought to be removed ov additions to the statutes. Faith-cure is the most dangerous form of modern quackery.-New York World. WE read of Helrew bondage being

turned back, of the ark being brought back, of Solomon's temple being rebuilt, of truth crushed to earth rising again in all ages, of right triumphing over wrong in all countries, but in this day and age, with Christianity and commerce extending to every land and sea, we do not expect to read of Iowa, the foremost State in intelli-gence and morality, bringing back the saloon.—Iowa State Register.

FIVE cotton-mills started up in New England last week, and new ones are being opened North and South, and seven Eastera corporations are enlarging. The shoe factories are turning out about 1 per cent. more than last year, the output of paper and glass is decidedly greater than last year, and every one knows the prosperity attending the iron trade. Woolen-mills are not doing so well, but even there the knitting and hosiery trade seems good Take it all in all, manufacturing capital like labor, is doing better in 1889 than in any year of the last five .- Philadelphia

The Wail of Disappointment.

There is something very impressive in the unanimity with which the free-trade press deplores the "timidity" of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. It is evident that the free-trade press is disappointed in the failure of the association to furnish it with animunition.

OUT OF HIS PLACE.

Reason for Getting Rid of Tanner—Presiden Harrison Had Misgivings from the First.

Vashington Special to Milwaukee Sentinel. The facts in regard to the resignation Commissioner Tanner are bound to com out sooner or later, and it will be found that the real cause of his departure from the Pension Office is not so much that he talked too freely, but because the opinion early formed by the President that Mr. Tanner is lacking in judgment and business sagacity to fit him for a place so important and full of responsibilities, had come to be so strongly impressed on General Harrison's mind that he had to act. It may be stated on very high authority—no less than a Western Senator who is close to the execu-tive—that the President had grave misgivings of the wisdom of appointing Tanner even at the time he appointed him. It is said that the very day the appointment was made a number of prominent Republicans said to Mr. Harrison that they feared he had made a mistake. The President reolied that "he didn't know but he had." Ever since that time the President has been in a constant state of worry as to how the affairs of the Pension Office were coming

It is not believed that Mr. Tanner's management of the Pension Office in any way reflects upon that gentieman's character for honesty and uprightness. It was only a question of judgment and discretion, as appearances have thus far indicated. Mr. Tanner said in a very feeling manner to a friend here a few days ago that in his management of the Pension Bureau he had done nothing to forfest the esteem of any one. There is scarcely room to doubt this. Tanner is an honest, well-meaning, im pulsive fellow, who, for various reasons was out of his element as Commissioner of Pensions. He is warm-hearted and generous, true to his friends, but a man who is liable at times to say things which his enemies find it easy to take advantage of. His management of the Pension Office was rather loose and without business method or discerning judgment. His warm impulses were easily moved, and he would, on the spur of the moment, do things which a careful, conservative business man would avoid doing. It is related, in this connec-tion, that a few days after his appointment a prominent Grand Army man and a friend of Tanner said to him:

"Jim, you have been appointed Commissioner of Pensions. I know you like a book Jim, and I want to say a word to you. You must get for your first deputy commis-sioner a man absolutely without a heart, one who has a chunk of ice where his heart ought to be. When one of these unfortunate widows of soldiers comes in and tell you a tale of woe you must turn her over to your first deputy. The moment you ge to listening to these harrowing tales of distress your sympathies will run away with

Another weakness of Tanner's was th fact that he had a few ideas on the subject pensions. In other words, he had a pol He wanted the Pension Office run on certain line of policy and he found himself afoul of the fact that he was not the one to form administrative policy, nor the one to set the mark as to how the Pension Office should be run, or the surplus be dispose of. He had a Cabinet officer's ideas, and the powers only of a bureau head. In con-sequence of this he found himself clashing with his superior, Secretary Noble. This meant, as a matter of course, that Tanner

The statement has been made that Secre tary Noble has reversed some of Tanner rulings, notably the ones in regard to rerating pensions lower than \$4 a month up to that figure, and also the one pertainin to the evidence of a commissioned officer and one private as competent evidence as to origin of disability. This is untrue, as Secretary Noble is himself authority for saying that these rulings have not been reversed. But the general policy of the Pension Office under Tanner's management was such as to cause alarm. Not that he was in danger of doing too much for the soldiers, but he was doing what he did in manner to cause the administration muc uneasiness. There was a looseness an freedom about the matter that boded possibilities of greater danger ahead. was dangerous to the cause of pensioner as well as to the party responsible for wise and judicious management of the grea trust. It is rather surprising, but M Tanner did not remember what was sai to a delegation of veterans who waited upon the pension committee of the Senate several times within the past few years. The delegation had been urging the matter of increase of pension for one-armed and one-legged soldiers. Congress had increased the amount of pension to suc mangled men from time to time, when a last the influential men of this body began to think the matter had gone about far enough, as far as public sentiment woul stand, in that direction. When the del gation came the last time to plead for a further increase one of the Senators said: Boys, don't you think this has gone about as far as the people will stand? Aren't you in some danger of doing damage to the other honorable aspirants for pen sions? What would you think if you were in an army that came to a spring of water

after a long march and the vanguard stepped up and drank copiously, and kept on oing the water and enjoying its cooling and refreshing influences, while the masses back in the rear were nearly dying of thirst? You must remember not to endanger the cause of the boys who have not yet It is evident that Tanner did not keep in mind this wholesome advice. He was for a liberal policy. His act of rerating the cases of fifteen one-armed and one-legged soldiers to \$72 a month brought a howl from certain quarters and did damage to the cause of liberal pensions generally, because the Treasury at one swoop of over \$70,000,

it attracted attention to the drawing from and that to be divided among fifteen men who had been drinking at the public spring to the tune of from \$20 to \$50 a month ever since the war. The question of whether these men are entitled to the rerating is not raised. There is no doubt about that. But it is this wholesale business that is causing alarm in certain quarters and does real injury to the cause of equitable and ust pension legislation.

Tanner lacked the good judgment and discretion to see this important point, and among real friends of the soldiers there is no great surprise expressed nor regret shown, except for Mr. Tanner personally, that he had to go.

CRITICISING THE ADMINISTRATION ers Who Argue from Wrong Premises.

Suggestions to Indiana Mugwumps and Oth-Milwaukee Sentinel. The Civil-service Chronicle now says: "The Republicans should bear in mind

that, sooner or later, they will have to face all the facts. In 1886, after President Cleveland had been in office one year, a careful nvestigation was made to discover how his acts, in Indiana, squared with his promises. The results were put into a report which attracted attention and did its work over the whole country. The same kind of investigation is promised, next year, of the acts of the present administration. This will be eminently fair, and, in fact, it is the only consistent course." Nobody can rightfully complain of this. The Sentinel believes in the correctness of the old adage that what is sauce for goose is sauce for

It is not just, however, when the Chronicle asserts that President Harrison has thus far devoted his whole official work to making vacancies by turning out officeholders and giving their places to others to reward them for personal and party serv-ices. One might as well assert that crimes, scandals and base-ball are the almost exclusive occupation of the American people. because they occupy so much space in the current news of the day. The fact is that the press gives an inordinate space to the subject of official appointments, the efforts of candidates, the contests between rival applicants, the action of members of Congress on the subject, etc. The matter is bad enough, no doubt, but it is not as bad as the disproportionate space given it by the press makes it appear. It can readily be understood why news of this haracter should engross so much attention. It is because of its personal nature, and be-cause that kind of news is readily gathered and facile to write. Only a few will read the details of a public measure, the reasons of the Treasury Department in construing the tariff law in regard to worsteds, the opinion of the Attorney-general respecting a land grant in dispute, but everybody will read when the visit of Senator Sawyer to the State Department for the purpose of urging the appointment of Peleg Smith, of Oshkosh, as consul-general to the Tongo islands is reported, and if it appears that Senator Hiscock, of New York, is opposed to Peleg

and demands the appointment of Sampson Suggs. the silver-tongued orator of the Mohawk, and there is great doubt as to who will win and get the "plum," then the interest is redoubled; the correspondents take hold of the affair in earnest; terview the Senators; they interview Peleg and Sampson, and their several friends; they speculate on the political consequences to Wisconsin and New York accordingly as one or the other is disappointed; and the reader, remote from Washington, gets the impression that that city is fairly "torn up" with excitement on the subject, while the President and Secretary of State are passing sleepless nights and laborious days in struggling with it. But this impression is liable to be an extremely erroneous one.

THE GREENBACKERS AGAIN.

A Queer Old Party with a Sporadic Existence -When It Thrives Best. lowa State Register.

The dear old Greenbackers have turned n their coffins. They think, or dream. they still live. They are a peculiar party -a harmless party. In most counties they are for dicker-for barter, for a swap-where they are numerons enough. Mostly they belong to somebody, a tail to some kite, some bird of the bawk kind. Weaver used them in his day, that has passed away. Theirs is a handy ticket to vote. When the oats lodge, or the chinch-bugs get the barley, or the well goes dry, or anything else goes wrong, some people want revenge and vote the Greenback ticket. They are not an abandoned set like the Democrats, they only have it by spells and get over it. They will not go pell mell to the polls for a drink, but merely because they are mad at something or somebody. They are not mad enough to be sent to an asylum, but just out of sorts or out of stomach. Nobody should meddle with them while in the mood any more than with a setting hen. Nature wil bring them around. The only greenback struggle the country ever had was to retain greenbacks in the currency system; that was before Greenbackers organized. Republicans attended to it and went on to mething else. It is an amiable weakness. Might do for boys under fifteen or women over ninety in second childhood. Democrats capture some of them sometimes, but the blessing is they cannot be held. They appear best flocking alone, like Dundreary's

This is bad year for Greenbackers. They thrive best in rainy seasons, in spots, like rag weeds, where everything else is eaten bare. The drouthy district of Dakota is their paradise this time. The calamity business is doing poorly in Iowa these Interest rates are going down. abounds everywhere. It is awful hard to get up a whine or put on a sorrowful counenance, unless it is because the cobsare too short in the ears this year.

The New Jersey Candidate.

There is much in a name but more in face, and were it possible to present the face of E. Burd Grubb, whenever an idla numorist drives an impious pen into that extraordinary name, his jibe were con-gealed and his pen would weep in admiraion. E. Burd Grubb is an exceedingly handsome man, with an English cut and carriage that quite dispels the glamour his name. Wherever he is known, and the contest lies at home, not much material damage can be extracted from a name, which, a trifle grotesque, perhaps, is yet an irreproachable and honorable one.

Fag-End of Human Slavery.

New York Telegram. There is one nook of the earth still unre-Circassian beauties are still ought for oriental seraglios, but the Russian law forbids the sale of a Georgian girl against her full and free consent. They prefer lives of confinement and luxurious ease to the hardships of their mountain homes. But even that traffic is declining and before the curtain drops on the nine teenth century only the scar of human slavery will be left on the ransomed world.

Organized Charities' Lack.

The poor mother who walked the streets of New York on Saturday night until her infant babe died in her arms, too poor to have a shelter, too ignorant to know where to seek one, too devoted to her children to earn it with the wages of shame, gave one sad proof that in successfully organizing charity so as to exclude the undeserving poor, too little attention has been given to

the task of finding the deserving poor.

Examination of Letter-Carriers, Bualington Free Press. We understand that letter-carriers will hereafter have to pass a civil-service examnation in order to get their appointments We suppose that some of the questions will read as follows: 1. Have you cornst If so, state how many and where situated. 2 Can you read numbers running as high as four figures? If so, write out the following in words: 1010, 8888, 9009. 3. How would you approach an unfriendly dog! 4. Do

you enjoy walking? A Serious Business

Sir Edward Arnold says journalism is a erious business. So it is. It is only when man has gone through it and come out into the bright light of the newspaper business that he feels the weight of the universe lifted from his weary shoulders. The journalist never smiles. He is a great man, and must be dignified—as dignified as a hungry man can be on \$12 a month. It is only the newspaper man who is frolicsome.

Actuated by a desire to create a presi-dential boom for himself, Governor Hill is having his pictures hung up in the saloons of New England. Yankee Republicans are not worrying, however. As the big husband said when asked why he permitted his small wife to beat him, it pleases Hill and doesn't hurt them.

Their Reward at Last.

Square-fighting politicians of the practical sort get plenty of abuse while living. but when they die their funerals are largely attended by persons of position, who sincerely deplore their death. There is in this fact the truth that politicians are not quite as bad as they are painted.

The Monument First.

Washington Post. The Brooklyn Eagle says that the New York exposition committee "ought to stick to its choice of the magnificent Riverside and Bloomingdale plateau." Then it had better postpone its show to 1902, and proceed to build the Grant monument.

A Mean Remark.

Washington Post. Secretary Rusk is out in Missouri. It is n the line of the Secretary's present business to learn all he can about seeds, but it is not for us to say that old Missouri is the seediest State he can find, but it looks as if he had at least struck a trail.

Pleasing Contrast to Mr. Scott.

The Duke of Portland is by long odds the biggest winner on the English turf this sea-As he devotes all his winnings to charity, congratulations seem to be strictly in order to his Grace as well as to all the rest of mankind.

Hint to Porter.

It might simplify the matter of taking the United States census if the names of the gentlemen who do not want Commissioner Tanner's place were set down in a

Friendly Concern.

An esteemed subscriber expresses the hope that the little matter now under discussion at Rome will Bruno trouble in the

minds of the faithful. Fawcett's Vagaries Accounted For.

One good point about Edward Fawcett, the novelist, is that he is a red-hot Democrat. His big under jaw has a world of neaning in it. Important, If True.

The public is amply able to protect itself

when dealing with telegraph, telepho express and sleeping-car companies. Popular Government's Bulwark.

Rochester Democrat.

If the colleges prosper there will be no